



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

has measured about eight lines, the transverse diameter about three-fourths of an inch.

PROF. LEIDY further stated that in a recent visit to the Schuylkill river at Fairmount, to seek for specimens of *Urnatella*, though he had been unsuccessful in obtaining living ones within reach from the shore, he had found in the same positions occupied by the former, an abundance of *Cordylophora*. This is the first time that he had noticed this interesting compound hydroid polyp in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and he was surprised that until now it had escaped his notice. *Cordylophora* was first detected by him in this country at Newport, R. I. He had not been able to satisfy himself that it was a different species from the European *Cordylophora lacustris*, first described by Prof. Allman of Edinburgh. It appears, however, to be much smaller. Prof. Allman represents the *C. lacustris* several inches in length, with the polyps a line in length. Ours is not more than half the size. As a variety it might be named *Cordylophora americana*.

Oct. 25th

The President, DR. RUSCHENBERGER, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

PROF. LEIDY stated that he had recently received from Prof. Hayden, at the latest date, at Fort Bridger, several boxes of fossils, most of them remains of Crocodiles and Turtles from Church Buttes, the junction of the Big Sandy and Green Rivers, &c. Of these he proposed to give a notice at another period. Among the mammalian remains there were some of special interest, and to these he wished to direct attention at the present time. The first exhibited consisted of the crowns of teeth and fragments of others, of a pachydermous animal, approaching in size the common Ox. The crown of a lower true molar resembles in its constitution those of *Palæotherium*, *Chalicotherium* and *Titanothereum*, being composed of a pair of fore and aft conjoined pyramidal lobes with crescentic summits. It measures 16 lines antero-posteriorly and 10 lines transversely. Fragments of upper true molars exhibit the outer part of the crown composed of a pair of lobes exactly as in *Hyopotamus*. The inner portion of the crown is composed of a pair of simple cones, broad and low, the front one considerably larger than the back one. One of the specimens in the entire condition of the crown measured about 22 lines fore and aft and 18 lines transversely. The crown of an upper premolar has its outer part composed of a pair of conjoined cones with acute summits and sides. The inner portion of the crown consists of a single broad simple cone embraced in front and behind by a basal ridge. The antero-posterior diameter of the crown externally measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; the transverse diameter is an inch.

The teeth indicate an animal apparently allied to *Chalicotherium* and *Titanothereum*, but different from either. The name of *PALÆOSYOPS PALUDOSUS* was proposed for it. The remains were obtained at Church Buttes, and belong, as Prof. Hayden reports, to the tertiary formation of the Bridger Group.

Another fossil exhibited was discovered by Prof. Hayden at Black's Fork.

It consists of a fragment of the lower jaw, containing two teeth, of an animal about as big as a Rabbit. The teeth, consisting of the two last molars, resemble in their construction those of the Peccary, but the constituent lobes of the crown are more pointed and smoother. The second true molar has four lobes: the last, an additional lobe. The two teeth together occupy a space of less than 5 lines; the depth of the jaw beneath the penultimate molar is three lines. For the animal, the name of *MICROSUS CUSPIDATUS* was proposed.

Another fossil consists of the greater part of the right ramus of a lower jaw partially imbedded in sandstone, and was also obtained by Prof. Hayden at 1870.]

Black's Fork. The specimen apparently indicates an animal allied to the Raccoon, than which it was nearly a third smaller in size. The ramus contained a series of seven molars, immediately succeeding the canine, without hiatus. All the molars remain except the first, and this like the succeeding one was inserted by a pair of fangs.

The teeth in the specimen are much worn, so that their original character is obscure. The crowns of the premolars appear to have been nearly like those of the Raccoon. In the true molars the postero-internal cusp of the crown existing in the latter, appears to have been but feebly developed in the extinct animal.

The body of the jaw, though much shorter, is absolutely deeper than in the Raccoon. The coronoid process has been comparatively narrow; the external masseteric fossa feeble, and the condyle is remarkably small, not being more than a third in size of that of the Raccoon.

The measurements of the specimen are as follow: length from symphysis to back of condyle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; space occupied by the series of seven molars, 16 lines; depth of lower jaw below the first true molar, 6 lines.

For the animal the name of *NOTHARCTUS TENEBROSUS* was proposed.

Remains of *Palæosyops paludosus*, have since been received from Henry's Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Chas. K. Mills, M. D.; J. Solis Cohen, M. D.; Bushrod H. James, M. D., and Mr. J. Blodgett Britton.

On favorable report of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

On the Stipules of *Magnolia* and *Liriodendron*.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN.

An examination of the stipules of *Magnolia* afford some highly interesting facts; most, or perhaps all of which are known to leading botanists, but which do not appear to be as generally known as they deserve to be; and which facts may have a more intimate bearing on many of the questions connected with the laws of development than is suspected.

In most species of *Magnolia* a scar peculiar to the genus exists on the petiole. This scar is elevated somewhat above the surrounding tissue, as if the matter forming it had been laid on the surface after the rest of the petiole had been formed. The tint of green is not the same as the rest of the petiole, but it is always of the same tint as that of the leaf blade. In *Magnolia macrophylla* the petiole and under surface of the leaf is gray; the leaf blade is pale green on the upper surface. The surface of the scar is pale green, corresponding to the surface of the leaf blade. The whole appearance of the scar is such as if a portion of a leaf blade had been grafted by its under surface on the petiole.

On the upper point of the scar next the leaf blade are two small articulation points, where the membranaceous stipules finally parted from the leaf. Examining a leaf before these stipules have fallen, the main veins forming the skeleton of the stipules are found connecting with these articuli, and, spreading out, diverge downward toward the base of the leaf. In separating at maturity from the petiole, they part first from the base, and last from their place of articulation. Their weakest hold is the point farthest away from what thus appears to be their source at the apex of the scar.

Magnolia Frazeri elongates its petiole beyond the stipule several inches generally. The leaf blade then exhibits the auricle so well known in this species. The structure of this auricle is similar to the stipules in *M. macrophylla* or *M. tripetala*. The veins start out in nearly as close a fascicle as in these stipules,

[Oct.